ALE'MBICK. *n. ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into inviſible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only ſcattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do preſently return into ſuch water as they conſtituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alaeris*, but probably from *à Part*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
2. In the common ſenſe, briſk; pert; petulant; ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

I ſaw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accoſted him after the following manner: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at laſt. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 403.

ALE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

That *alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

ALE TASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *taſter*.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and ſworn to look to the aſſize and the goodneſs of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of their lordſhip. *Cowell.*

A'LEVAT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

A'LEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Steeped or ſoaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid ſuit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewaſhed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

ALEWIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

Perhaps he will ſwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'LEXANDERS. *n. ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; theſe reſt upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt globular fruit, compoſed of two pretty thick ſeeds, ſometimes ſhaded like a creſcent, gibbous, and ſtreaked on one ſide, and plain on the other.

The ſpecies are; 1. Common *Alexanders*. 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, *&c.*

The firſt of theſe ſorts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal uſe, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by ſowing their ſeeds upon an open ſpot of ground in Auguſt. *Millar.*

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT. *n. ſ.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *n. ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers ſhould, for the moſt part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majeſty of thought requires it, they may be ſtretched to the Engliſh heroick of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of ſix. *Dryd.*

Then, at the laſt, an only couplet fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags it ſlow length along.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *adj.* [from ἀλέξω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal; that which oppoſes infection.

That ſome antidotal quality it may have, we have no reaſon to deny; for ſince elke's hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepſies, ſince not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀλέξω.] That which drives away poiſon; that which reſiſts in fevers.

A'LGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner*. *Gate* is the ſame as *via*; and ſtill uſed for *way* in the Scottiſh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obſolete.

Nor had the boaſter ever riſen more,
But that Rinaldo's horſe ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppreſs'd ſo ſore,
That, for a ſpace, there muſt he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *geſſ*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a bone-ſetter; by *Menage*, from *algiatorat*, the reſtitution of things broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known. The origin of this art is very obſcure. It was in uſe, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Perſians, and the Perſians from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatiſe of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He ſays, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that authour was not yet known in Europe; whoſe method was very different from that of the Arabs, obſerved by Pacciolus and his firſt European followers. His *algebra* goes no farther than ſimple and quadratick equations; and only ſome of the others advanced to the ſolution of culick equations. After ſeveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Deſcartes, Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ſtill continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would ſurely require no very profound ſkill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty ſhillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]
ALGEBRA'ICAL. }

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatiſe.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. ſ.* [from *algebra*.] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraiſt* or uncipherer can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions, to find the demonſtration or cipher, than every unconcerned perſon doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themſelves to deſcribe almoſt nothing elſe but the ſynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraiſts*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY, } *n. ſ.* [from *algid*.] Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*
A'LGIDNESS. }

ALGI'FIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *D.*

A'LGOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM, } *n. ſ.* Arabick words, which are uſed to imply
A'LGORITHM. } the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpſon *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; that which may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
But who can tell, what pangs, what ſharp remorſe,
Torment the Boian prince? from native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of weeping conſort, and depriv'd the ſight
Of his young guiltleſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to; with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, is a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'LIEN. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of another country or family; not allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers, in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law; ſo as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Their famous lawgiver condemned the perſons, who ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens to* the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. A man born out of the land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denizens. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the ſon *alien* thoſe lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee, now the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averſe to; with *from*.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *altered from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory, and both muſt, at one time or other, paſs from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injuſtice of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no chriſtians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of mens writing muſt not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker's Preface.*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 457.

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as croſs and diſtaſteful humours, is, either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honeſt Caſtilian, whom ſhe was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Add. Spectat.*

A'LIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to; with the particle *from*.

They are moſt damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all deſperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ALIENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. Her ſucceſſour paſſed a law, which prevented abſolutely all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated; as, the eſtate was waſted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what the caſe of this perſon was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulſion, though not againſt, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 23.

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *D.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lye down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to ſubdue: an old word even in the time of Spenſer, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why ſitten we ſo,
As weren overwent with woe:
Upon ſo fair a morrow,
The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
That ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſlake the winter ſorrow. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [alihtan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horſe or carriage, and generally of reſting or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* v.

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Slackneſs breeds worms; but the ſure traveller,
Though he *alights* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his horſe he never will *alight*. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
The firſt that fail'd in air, 'tis ſung by Fame,
To the Cumean coaſt at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this coſtly frame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When he was admoniſhed by his ſubject to deſcend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and ſinging to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher flight at her next ſally. *Dryden.*

When finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their luſty ſteeds *alight*;
Like them diſmounted all the warlike train. *Dryd. Fables.*

Should a ſpirit of ſuperiour rank, a ſtranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

ALI'KE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With reſemblance; without difference; in the ſame manner; in the ſame form.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee; but the night ſhineth as the day: the darkneſs and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee converſing, I forget all time;
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike*. *Parad. Loſt.*

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let us unite at leaſt in an equal zeal for thoſe capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But diſtring far in figure and in face. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; that which nouriſhes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is ſo prepared for nutrition, or by what mechaniſm it is diſtributed. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, Pref.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. But, to take it in the largeſt ſenſe, by *aliment*, I underſtand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and ſeaſoning, as, ſalt, ſpice, vinegar, *&c.* *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes; that which feeds.

The ſun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompenſe,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Except they be watered from higher regions, theſe weeds muſt loſe their *alimental* ſap, and wither themſelves. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

Th' induſtrious, when the ſun in Leo rides,
And darts his ſultrieſt beams, portending drought,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To ſink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juſt ſupply of *alimental* ſtreams,
Exhauſted ſap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nouriſhment. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment*.]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The ſolution of the aliment by maſtication is neceſſary; without it, the aliment could not be diſpoſed for the changes, which it receives as it paſſeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

I do not think that water ſupplies animals, or even plants, with nouriſhment, but ſerves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and diſtribute them to the ſeveral parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, ſome are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turneps and carrots. Theſe have a fattening quality, which they manifeſt in feeding of cattle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aliment*.] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nouriſhing.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 543.

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That which nouriſhes: a word very little in uſe.

The plethora renders us lean, by ſuppreſſing our ſpirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ALIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

Alimony ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to

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